

NO. 4. 65

GUN TALK

THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE
Saskatchewan Gun Collectors Assoc.



SEASONS

GREENHORN'S

SASKATCHEWAN GUN COLLECTOR'S ASSOCIATION

Founded 1961
Incorporated 1962

A patriotic, educational and non-profit organization dedicated to the collecting of firearms and research into their history. Membership open to any reputable person.

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- - - "GUN TALK" - - -

| | |
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The views expressed in the articles appearing in this journal are not necessarily those of the Editorial Staff or of the Sask-Gun Collector's Association.

EDITORIAL

Upon receiving this issue, the year 1965 will be pretty well shot up. The members of the association can look back on all the additions to their respective collections and start pondering on how to get that one special item in the coming year.

"Gun Talk" has been able to have a wide range of articles, thanks to the many contributions of articles by members and non-members alike. With luck 1966 will be an even better year.

The Brandon Gun Show went on as scheduled with a good turn out of both displaying and non-displaying members. The usual rush for tables and setting up of displays was interrupted by everyone running around to the various tables to see what the other chap had to sell or trade. Slight panic ensued when it was found (as usual) that a shortage of display tables existed. Frantic rushing around soon produced the additional tables required. A near panic almost started when it was whispered that \$300 worth of joy juice had been obtained for a bar, and it was to open at 2:00. Wonder of Wonders. With most of the chaps forsaking sandwiches, coffee and hot pie for the expected "liquid diet", many a deal lay unsettled. About 3:00 PM it was disclosed the door leading to the bar was open and a small stampede took place. The door was open, but the bar wasn't. It wasn't long before those present in the room were advised that the room wasn't either. Oh well, the sandwiches, coffee and pie tasted that much better. Anyway, no one got pie-eyed!

Many thanks for those that arranged the show and those who displayed or visited there.

How about getting some articles in this winter fellows, it would certainly be a lot easier if we could have a supply for use in future magazines when everyone is too busy to write.

The first 1966 issue will be due in MARCH. Please have your articles, jokes and letters in by the end of APRIL.

WELCOME once again old and new members! The latest membership list is accompanying this book, so be sure to get some correspondence going between you - who knows what deals can be started. Have a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a fine NEW YEAR in the collecting field.

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"FROM THE SECRETARY'S DESK"

It is customary to read about what has happened at the monthly meetings of the Association in this column, this issue, however, I think there are two things that deserve the space more, so they will get it.

First we are short of articles for "Gun Talk". I know you have heard this many times and we have had articles from members who hadn't ventured into the "literary field" before, but we need even more articles.

I am sure that every collector has a 'pet' rifle, pistol, box of cartridges or something else related to the gun collecting field that the rest of the members would be interested in reading about, so please write. Remember it's your Association and we need your help to keep it running efficiently.

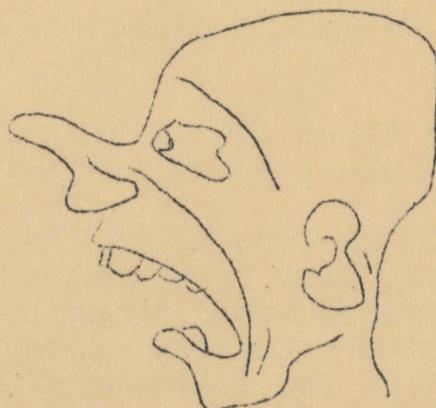
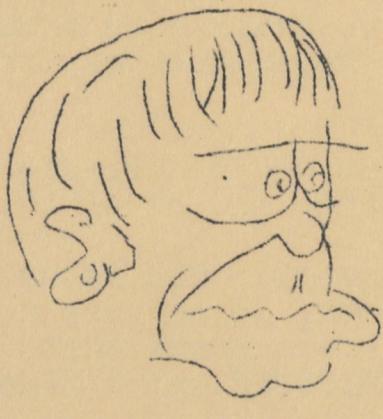
Next is the payment of 1966 dues. As in 1965 the dues will be \$4.00 per year. Considering the benefits (four issues of "Gun Talk", three shows, shoots and meetings) you get for \$4.00, I'm sure you realize this is a "real deal".

With January 1st, 1966 approaching rapidly, our memberships are becoming due. Checks or money orders should be made payable to the Saskatchewan Gun Collectors' Association and sent to P.O. Box 1334, Regina, Sask.

That's all for now except have A MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY and PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

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NEWS ITEM: WOMEN'S INTEREST IN WEAPON COLLECTING SPREADING!



DON'T BOTHER GOING TO HANK'S PLACE TO TRADE GUNS WHEN HIS WIFE IS AROUND - SHE KNOWS THE VALUES A HECK OF A LOT BETTER THAN WE DO AND WE'LL GET TAKEN EVERY TIME.

STATEMENT
NOVEMBER 30, 1965
SASKATCHEWAN GUN CLUB ASSOCIATION

Bank Balance as of September 15, 1965 424.58

RECEIPTS

| | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------|
| Membership | \$50.00 | |
| Stationery | 4.00 | |
| Ad Receipts | 8.00 | |
| Brandon Gun Show | <u>37.75</u> | 99.75 |
| | | _____ |
| | | \$524.33 |

EXPENDITURES

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Gestetner Supplies | 80.91 | |
| Office Supplies | 28.51 | |
| Typing | 23.00 | |
| Postage | 39.43 | |
| Gun Show Expenses | 62.70 | |
| Auditing Expenses | 31.25 | |
| Miscellaneous | 2.40 | |
| Bank Charges | <u>1.30</u> | 269.50 |
| | | _____ |
| | | <u>\$254.83</u> |

SURPRISE AT BRANDON

(See Ill. 1,2,3)

by Jack Gilling

According to Webster, a "Sleeper" is one who sleeps, a strong piece of timber, stone or steel used to support and hold in place a heavy structure, a railway tie, or a railroad sleeping car. To a gun collector, a "Sleeper" has an altogether different meaning.

Most collectors dream of running on to a sleeper, but the odds are against them as most areas are combed, and with the ever increasing number of collectors, the chances are getting slimmer all the time, but you never know what has been missed, there always is the remote chance.

I came across a gun which I am going to class as a sleeper. It will be as close to a sleeper as I ever hope to get.

This happened at the last gun show held at Brandon on November 7th.

I had a few of my guns on display and after packing up to go home, I walked over to bid Mr. George Dunlap and son Tom a safe journey home, I noticed a little beat-up carbine lying on their table.

I will admit it, but not proud of the fact, that I did not recognize what it was and asked them what they had here. Tom spoke up and said it is an old Sharps, and drew my attention to the Maynard tape primer conversion. I became more interested at once and although I do have a general collection, I prefer single shot rifles, and like anything with Sharps name on it. I do have three Sharps rifles, and two carbines, all with side hammers. This carbine has what is known as a box lock, with the hammer housed inside the lock plate, but the upper part was broken off. There was a sliver of wood off the top of the stock which straddles the tang, otherwise the stock was quite good and it had a nice brass butt plate which Tom drew my attention to. The forend was badly cracked and splintered but it also had a nice brass band. The falling block was stuck solid and the entire steelwork rusted and some pits, but it was still a Sharps and I liked it and there was nothing in my collection that resembled it, and knowing that Tom and his Dad's first love was Winchesters, I made them a proposition, I offered to trade them a Winchester 73 in better condition which they accepted. I told them I would express them one when I got home, which I did.

I should make mention that they had just acquired the carbine from a boy ten minutes before. The boy had brought it in to try and sell it and they had offered him a 22 rifle for it and that he had left all smiles as he had something that he could use, I am sure each of us were happy with our swap, I did not bother to wrap it up, it was accustomed to abuse so laid it on the floor of my Transporter and left for home.

After arriving home and eating supper and unpacking my guns, I went down to my basement shop and gave the action a liberal

soaking with penitrating oil and left it stand overnight. The next morning, being Monday a holiday in our town, I went back to the basement shop and proceeded to take it apart, I was surprised that the screws came out as easily as they did. With the stock and the lock removed the only thing left was to get the breech block to let go. With a punch made from a short piece of brass $\frac{1}{2}$ " rod and with several taps it still failed to budge. I had to resort to a little heat with my propane torch, first making sure that there was not a load in the barrel by slipping a rod down the spout and measuring the depth to the bottom. It appeared that there was something in the chamber so I kept the muzzle pointed in a safe direction and applied some heat, soon a little lead started to trickle out the breech. When enough had come out to constitute a bullet and it stopped dripping, I plunged the heated end into a pail of water. The water turned black, so there must have been a charge still in the chamber, another sharp tap and the block let go. With the block open it was a simple matter to take it and the lever out.

Now the chore began to remove the top rust. A piece of hard brass plate makes a good scraper and there is no danger of wearing the steel away but if you want to remove all the pits, you will have to use another method, but after all a rifle that was made more than a hundred years ago and likely seen service in the Civil War should not be expected to look like new and its hard to remove pits without removing dates and numbers so I am not trying to take off any more than the top rust. The lock was marked as follows: Edward Maynard, Patentee 1845.

I went through the advertisements in the American Rifleman and found a firm who claim that they have genuine parts for many Civil War rifles, including Sharps, so I sat down and wrote to them to see if they could supply a hammer for this model. If they cannot, I will have to make one, but would prefer to have the genuine piece.

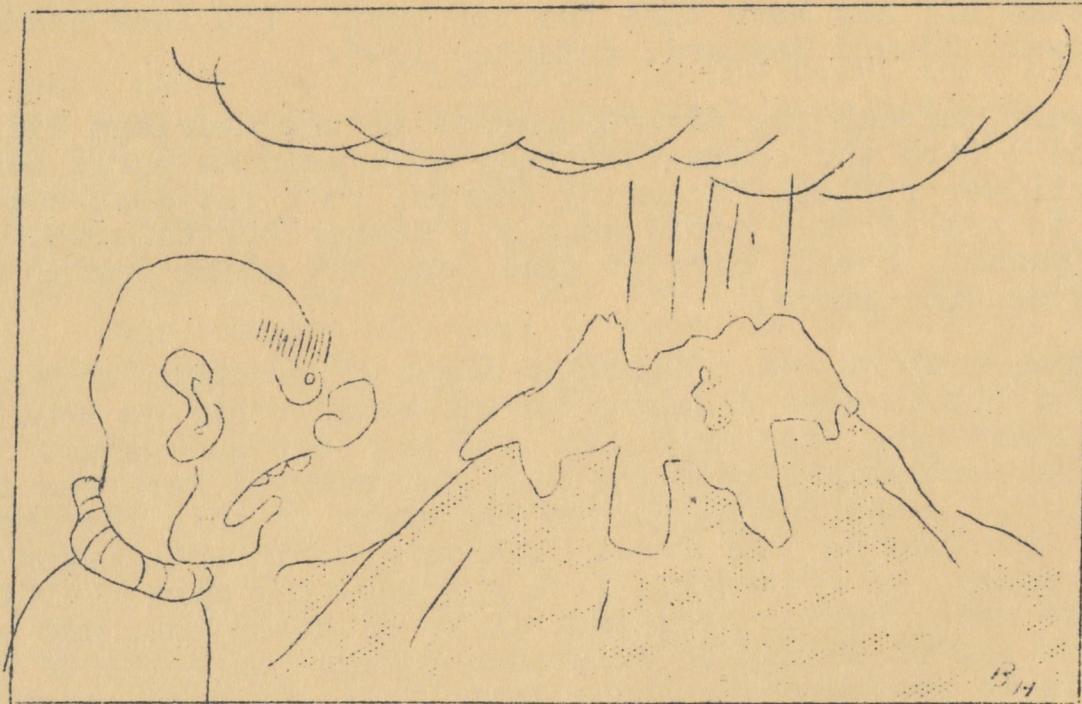
A week went by and a Saturday night after work, I thought I would do a little more cleaning on the metal work, so went to work on the upper tang with an S.O.S. pad and soap and water. Imagine my surprise and delight when the rust was removed here was the markings, C. Sharps Patent and to the right of this the number 4, plain as the nose on your face. I have had pictures taken of this to verify the statement, I do not know how many of this model were made, but do know that it is an early one, and perhaps the lowest number Sharps in existance today. In spite of the fact it is in pretty rough shape, with a little work and a bit of expense I feel I can make it quite presentable and am more than happy to add this to my collection, furthermore, I have an original Maynard tape primer that I acquired from Mr. Joe Rivet of Vimy, Alta., many years ago which will greatly add to the display.

This little story just goes to show you that this collecting game is full of surprises. Better get the magnifying glass out Tom, the 73 that I sent you may be a "One in One Thousand!"

I would like to take this means of wishing the members, their wives and families and the hard working executive a Joyous Christmas and good collecting in the coming year.

AWARDS AT THE BRANDON GUN SHOW OF THE S.G.C.A.

- Best Winchester Rifle - Claude CRAYTON, Glenora, Man.
Best Colt - Jack GILLING, Boissavain, Man.
Best Percussion Rifle - Ed PAGE, Hargrave, Man.
Best Pistol Display - Chas URSELL, Winnipeg, Man.
Best Rifle Display - John LIVINGSTON, Regina, Sask.
Best General Display - Fred HARVEY, Rivers, Man.
-



"I ASKED SANTA FOR A VOLCANIC,
AND HE GAVE ME A VOLCANOE"

UNCLE LES'S CORNER

- For the Civil War Section of your scrapbook -

Last issue we had a statement by the Ordnance Department for the number of carbines and ammunition used from January 1, 1861 to June 30, 1866. This statement will deal with the number of pistols purchased for the same period.

| | | |
|----------------------|---|---------|
| Allens Revolvers | - | 536 |
| Adams Revolvers | - | 415 |
| Beals Revolvers | - | 2,814 |
| Colts Army Revolvers | - | 129,730 |
| Colts Navy Revolvers | - | 17,010 |
| Joslyn Revolvers | - | 1,100 |
| Perrins Revolvers | - | 200 |
| Pettingill Revolvers | - | 2,001 |
| Le Faucheu Revolvers | - | 12,374 |
| Remington Army Rev. | - | 125,314 |
| Remington Navy Rev. | - | 4,901 |
| Raphael's Revolvers | - | 978 |
| Savage Revolvers | - | 11,284 |
| Star Revolvers | - | 47,952 |
| Roger & Spencer Rev. | - | 5,000 |
| Whitney Revolvers | - | 11,214 |
| Foreign Pistols | - | 100 |
| Horse Pistols | - | 200 |
| Signal Pistols | - | 348 |

The above are official purchases and does not mention many other makes of revolvers that were obtained privately and carried in large quantities. The Smith and Wesson No. 2 Army in .32 calibre was a favourite, also the Sharps 4 barrel derringer in .30 calibre.

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* * * * LAST CHANCE * * * *

"Canadian Who's Who in Gun Collecting" will be going to the printers in January 1966. Be sure your name is in this second edition, there won't be another chance until January of 1967. The only directory that can give you names, addresses and collecting interests of gun buffs from coast to coast. Enough information to keep you busy all the cold winter months and then be ready to go with you on your holidays next summer. Still only \$1.00 with your application to "Canadian Who's Who, Box 643, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada".

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HAVE A
FRIEND JOIN
THE SGCA

HELP THE ASSOCIATION

"THE MORE THE MERRIER"



THE CUSTER BATTLE

By Donald Hills

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Special thanks is given to the Billings Gazette in Billings, Montana, U.S.A., for letting me use information from "The Custer Story", published by their company in 1961. Without their help completion of this article would have been very difficult.

Due to sever weather conditions in the winter of 1875-76 many Indians left their reservations to search for food. In accordance to treaty stipulations, this was permissible, but they had to return upon receiving word from the Government.

In December of 1875, the Indians were ordered to return to their respective reservations. Failing to do this by February of 1876, war was declared on them.

It was decided to attack the Indians from three directions, thus making retreat for them nearly impossible.

General J. Gibbon from the north, General A.H. Terry and the 7th Cavalry from the northeast and General Crook from the south.

By the morning of the fateful day, June 25, 1876, George A. Custer and the 7th Cavalry were approximately 15 miles from where the Indians were camped at the Little Big Horn.

General Terry had sent Custer and the 7th Cavalry ahead to scout the country around Tullock's Creek and the Rosebud River. He was to find out if the Indians' trail headed towards the Little Horn or the Big Horn.

Upon completion of this Custer was to send a rider to report his findings to Col. Gibbon.

Arguments still occur as to whether Custer had the option of attacking as he did, or whether he was only to scout the country.

According to one authority Custer had intentions of hiding his troops during the day of June 25 and launching his attack on the 26th.

Custer's scouts told him the position of the Indian camp but he did not believe them and also discounted their reports that the Indians knew he and his men were in the area.

His thoughts were changed, however, when Lt. Yates reported that Indians were found trying to open a box of bread that had

accidentally been lost by his troops. The decision to attack the Indians immediately was then made.

Custer made what was probably his costliest mistake, splitting his forces. Companies A, G and M were put under the command of Maj. Reno, Companies H, D and K under the command of Capt. Benteen and Company B and the pack train under the command of Capt. McDougall. Custer retained command of Companies C, E, F, I and L.

Capt. Benteen was sent to the south to scout the country and to engage any Indians that he might encounter. Maj. Reno and Custer proceeded west toward the Little Big Horn.

Custer and Reno thought the Indians were fleeing when they reached the Little Big Horn, so Reno and the companies under his command were sent after them to attack. The time was about 2:30 PM.

It is believed that Custer intended to use Reno's attack as a diversion to keep the Indians busy and in this way he could launch a flanking attack.

Reno engaged the Indians using a clump of trees as cover, and remained in that spot for approximately 30 minutes with the loss of only one of his 112 men.

The Indians were now beginning to surround his men and since they were running low on ammunition, he decided to pull out and try to cross the river at a ford which was used previously by his men.

Reno, however, was forced to cross further downstream than he wanted and he eventually arrived at a point now known as Reno Hill at about 4:00 PM.

While this action was going on Capt. Benteen was many miles to the south scouting the country.

After about 12 miles, Benteen decided to head back toward the regiment. Since he had scouted the countryside and observed no Indians he felt he had accomplished what he was sent out to do.

After proceeding back toward the rest of the regiment, Benteen received two messages from Custer to send up the pack train immediately. Due to the pack train being so far behind there was nothing Benteen could do.

It was now about 4:00 PM and Benteen sighted the remains of Reno's command trying to defend the 'Hill'.

Upon arrival at the 'Hill' he deployed his men and had them share their ammunition with Reno's command. Seeing that supplies, especially ammunition were running low he sent a rider out after the pack train.

At this time the Indians stopped their attack on the 'Hill' and proceeded northward in the direction of Custer and his troops.

Reno and Benteen defended this position throughout June 25th and 26th.

It was first believed by Custer that the Indians, led by Sitting Bull, numbered approximately 1,000 to 1,500, but they actually numbered 12,000 to 15,000 with approximately 5,000 to 6,000 of these being warriors. The Indians had with them approximately 25,000 to 30,000 horses.

Exactly what happened to Custer and his 266 men is not known even to this day.

Did he ever cross the Little Big Horn? No one knows and probably never will.

Custer was forced back along a ridge by the Indians returning from the Reno engagement and Indians defending the northern end of the camp.

The destruction of Custer and his men must have been swift, or at least it appears that way. Very few men made it to a rise which it appears they were trying to reach. The majority of them were killed in their retreat toward it.

Reports also exist that Custer was killed at the beginning of the battle and was carried to the rise, where he was found after the battle, by his men.

At this time the question that has probably been asked many times must come to light. What would have happened if Reno had held his position and not retreated across the Little Big Horn?

It appears that this could not have made a great deal of difference as Custer probably could not have been able to hold out for very long, even against half the 5,000 to 6,000 warriors.

After Custer and all of his men were dead the Indians stripped and scalped the bodies and took everything that they fancied.

On June 27th, troopers from General Terry's command found what was left of Custer and his men.

The bodies had been savagely mutilated by the Indians and recognition in most cases was impossible.

Tom Custer, brother of George, was so badly mutilated that he was recognizable only by a tattoo on his arm.

Various reports are in existence about whether George A.

Custer's body was mutilated. Some reports say yes, and others say no. Troopers who at first said no and then later on changed their stories, said that they were trying to protect the dignity of Mrs. George Custer.

It is reported that a Maj. W. Logan found Custer and his men on the 26th and he reports that the body was mutilated just like the rest of the soldiers.

Maj. Logan had apparently been sent out by General Terry to find Custer and give him new orders. What these orders were I do not know.

After the Battle the Indians proceeded northward to Canada, and took refuge in the area where Cypress Hills Provincial Park is located.

Sitting Bull returned to the United States in July of 1881, surrendering at Fort Buford and was sent to Standing Rock Agency.

The bodies of the troopers have been buried and reburied approximately three times since the battle. The first time was on June 28th, 1876, then in the spring of 1877 and finally in 1881.

Markers have now been placed on the battlefield, showing visitors where the soldiers fell.

I personally visited the Custer Battlefield in August of 1963 and found it very interesting.

It is located approximately 65 miles southeast of Billings, Montana, just a nice drive from Billings. It is on a paved highway so you do not have to worry about visiting it during inclement weather. A paved road also runs through the Battlefield itself.

I hope in some way this article will help you enjoy the Battlefield more, if you should happen to visit it. I am sure you would really enjoy it.

In conclusion I would like to say that many books and articles have been written on the Custer Battle and all of them show discrepancies about the most publicized of all American battles.

Possibly this is one reason why so much attention has been focused on this battle. No one knows exactly what did happen to Custer and his men.

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NAZI GERMAN ARMY IDENTIFICATION COLOURS ON EPAULETTES

by Bob Henderson

WHITE: Infantry and motorized infantry.

PINK: Tank and anti-tank personnel.

RED: Artillery and Generals of all arms.

YELLOW, PALE: Cavalry.

YELLOW, GOLDEN: Infantry Reconnaissance (old type)

ORANGE: Recruiting Officer.

BROWN ORAGNE: Military Police or technical staff Officer
motor transport.

DARK BLUE: Medical

BROWN LIGHT: Construction or Road making battalion.

LIGHT GREEN: Rifleman regiments (jager)

CLARET colour: Smoke unit.

BLACK: Engineers.

BLUE, LIGHT: Transport or Supply units.

COPPER: Reconnaissance units (Infantry & Armoured Divisions).

CARMINE: General Staff and Veterinary Corps.

GREEN: Mountain Infantry, Lorried Infantry.

GREEN, DARK: Administrative Officials.

All the administrative officials, except Chaplains could be identified by the DARK GREEN, but to differentiate, each branch carried a second colour which was used as collar piping, etc., and as a second under colour on the shoulder straps, thus -

YELLOW: Remount officials.

ORANGE: Recruiting office Officials.

LIGHT BLUE: Military Law officials.

WHITE: Army Paymaster Officials (except those service a District Administration).

WHITE: Garrison and Victualling Officials.

CARMINE: Permanent Officials of the High Command.

CARMINE: Educational Officials.

CARMINE: Surveyors.

CARMINE: Librarians.

CARMINE: Archivists.

CARMINE: War Research Institute Officials.

CARMINE: Army Museum Officials

CARMINE: Meteorological Officials.

CARMINE: Physical Instructors.

CARMINE: Records Officials.

BLACK: Technical Officials - Engineering, Armoury, Building, etc.

LIGHT BROWN: Non-technical Specialists at Army Schools.

BRIGHT RED: District Administration Officials.

LIGHT GREEN: Pharmaceutical Officials.

IDENTIFICATION OF GOTHIc LETTERS ON SHOULDER-BOARDS

A - Reconnaissance

K - Motor Cyclist

P - Anti-tank

B - Artillery Survey

M - Mechanised Machine

Battalion

F - Army Parachutist

Gun Battalion

R - Cyclist

V - Administration

NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS - HIGH HOPES AND PROMISES.

I resolve to take the wife to Mexico next year - to get her away from it all is the excuse, the purpose is to look for guns.

I resolve not to lie about the value of the gun until it is in my collection.

I'm considering resolution to buy my wife a new dress for each gun I buy (Remember - JUST considering!)

I resolve to write an article for GUN TALK, even if my wife has to write it!

I resolve not to buy a Winchester every month if I can buy a one in one thousand this month.

The wife says my resolutions will be a revolution, and you better believe it!

With that type of remark, I'll have to close this resolution bit down, and sincerely wish you fellows a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

(If I smile at you NEXT year, it won't be gas pains)
(It'll be joy at obtaining a good item by accident)

" " " "

CIVIL WAR CARBINES

See Ill. 4

By Les Smith

(Part 3 of a Series - Burnsides Carbine)

Major General Ambrose Everett Burnside, a talented officer of the Union Forces, will be remembered for many contributions made during his career in the Army. Among them, the style of side whiskers he wore gave the familiar name of "sideburns". After the war he helped organize and was the first president of the National Rifle Association. His generalship in the early part of the war will be remembered at the bloody battle of Antietam in which Burnside was called upon to guard a stone bridge, which ever after has been called Burnsides Bridge. In the fall of 1862 General Burnside took command of the Army of the Potomac at the age of 38 years. Not much more than a month later he directed his troops in three futile attempts to take a Confederate force entrenched in a sunken road behind a stone wall. Union Forces suffered 12,000 casualties that day at Fredicksburg.

The contribution most pertinent to this series of Civil War Carbines, was the invention of the Burnside breech loading carbine patented in 1856. Ranking third in popularity, by numbers of carbines ordered by the War Dept. contracts were filled for 55,567 carbines during the Civil War period.

In 1855, Burnside organized the Bristol Firearms Company at Bristol, Rhode Island to manufacture the breech loading rifle was the forerunner of the popular carbine. The first model Burnside, or the sporter rifle, could readily be distinguished by the lack of wooden forestock and the lever to open the breech was located on the side of the lock under the hammer. Through four significant model changes the basic principles of the original patent remained almost unchanged. A "breech box" construction, similar to some other guns of the period, dropped away from the breech end of the barrel and the back part of the receiver tilted down exposing the chamber. A foil or copper cartridge was loaded from the front of the chamber and as the lever was brought up, the big ring of metal around the cartridge served as a gas seal between the chamber and the bore. A separate percussion cap ignited the charge through a flash hole in the rear of the ice cream cone shaped cartridge.

The second model carbine was the first official war model. The lever for opening the breech was improved in a patent of G.P. Foster and moved from the side of the lock to form part of the trigger guard. There was no wooden forestock as yet on this model. It was during the production of this second model Burnside, in the early part of 1861, that the Bristol Firearms Company was dissolved and the name changed to the Burnside Rifle Company that located in Providence, Rhode Island. This company was under the direction of Charles Jackson.

During March of 1862 the transition from second to third

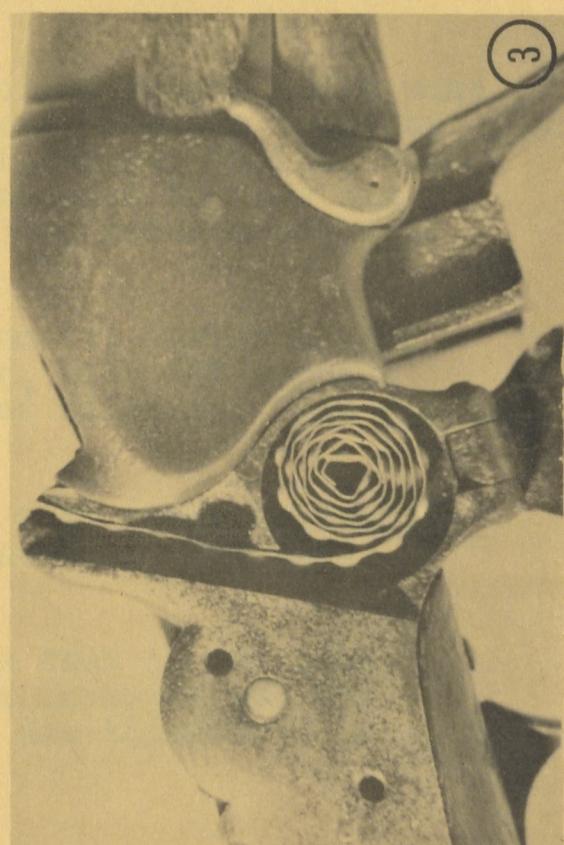
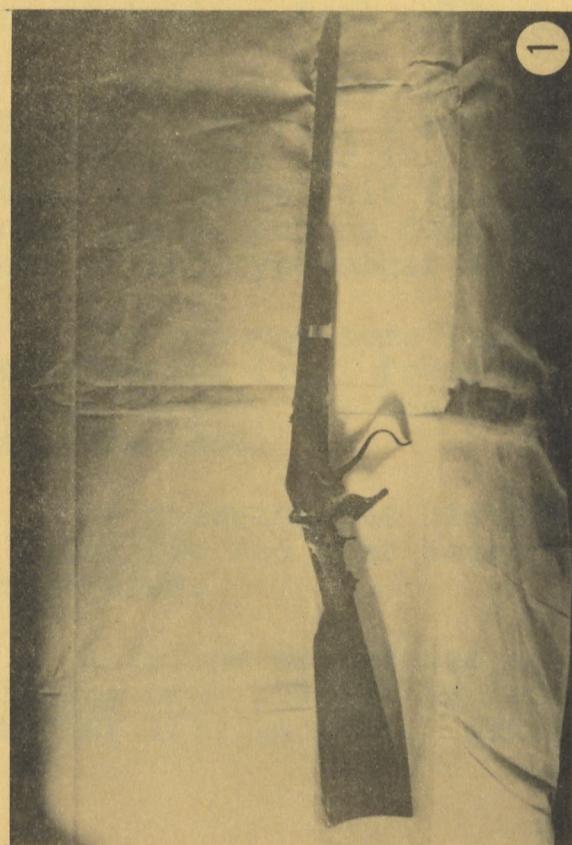
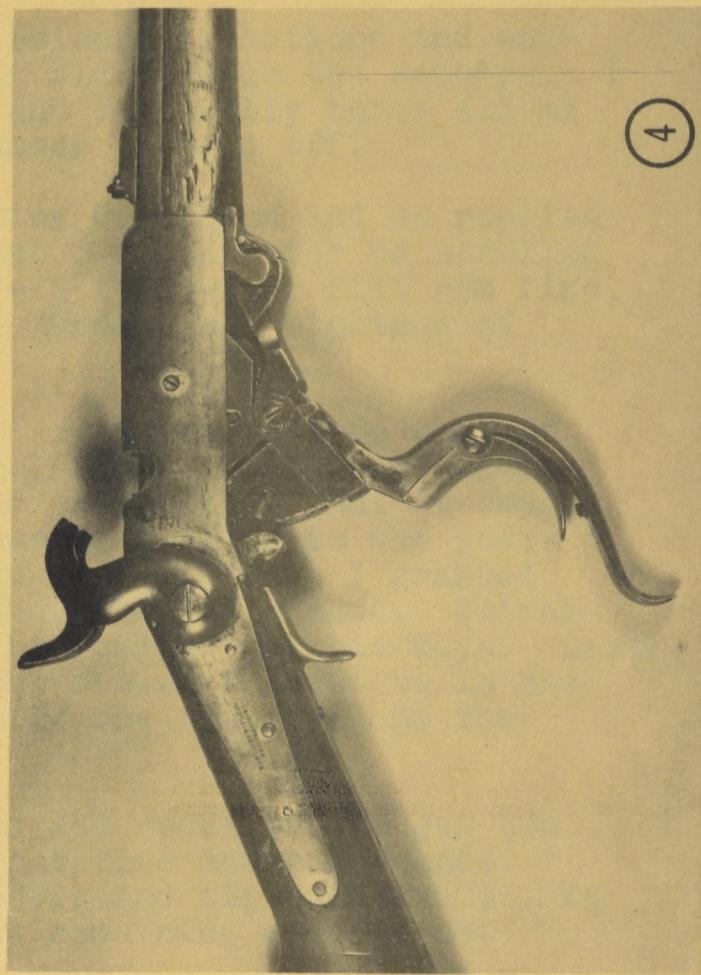
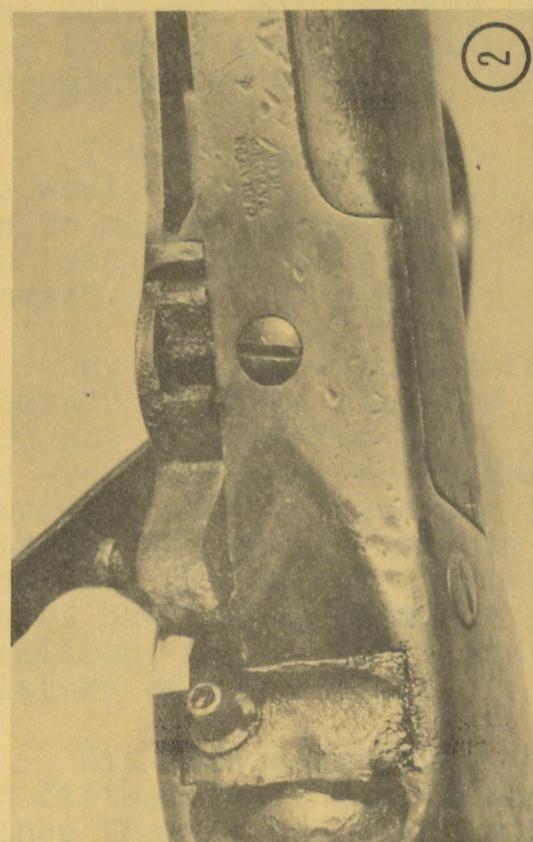
Model took place. This model appeared with a wooden forestock, a change in the hammer design and improvements in the sights. The new Burnside Rifle Co. moved swiftly and smoothly into mass production and contracts for thousands of the third model carbine were being filled with little trouble. At this time General Burnside was in command of all Rhode Island troops which were armed with a gun of his invention. Part of the Burnside gaundry was the next production model called by some students of firearms a transitional model and by others a fourth model. It has features of the gun preceding it and features of the gun following it. Perhaps the final and most popular model had already been decided upon and parts for the third model were just being used up. In the so called transitional model the markings on the barrel, lock and breech frame are the same as the third model, but it also has some of the improvements incorporated generally on the 4th or final production model. The third model still had a solid breech block, the intermediate and final model has an improved action by double pivoting the breech block to facilitate loading and unloading of cartridges when failing occurred after repeated firings. Also improved was the forward end of the lever, an easily removable latch pin, similar to the Sharps, replaced the conventional screw.

Throughout the model changes the calibre was retained at .54 with the rest of the more or less standard carbine measurements. Barrel length in the final production model was 21" overall length, 39 $\frac{1}{4}$. A saddle ring and bar were standard and also one sling swivel at about the middle of the buttstock.

A short comment on the production figures is interesting in view of the fact that this was a very well made arm. A peak production of 3,000 arms were turned out in Sept. of 1863 and by the end of 1864 the production figures were double that Burnside carbines was accepted in July 6, 1864. It was the same Burnside Rifle Co. that turned out over 34,000 Spencer carbines from April 15, 1865 to Oct. 1865.

It is one of the mysteries of the arms industry that a gun invented by a Major General of Volunteers and used by his own troops was such a military success and yet failed to be accepted at the commercial market after the war ended. The Company went out of business by the end of 1865.

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COLLECTORS ITEMS CAN STILL BE FOUND

by Ray Cantin

How many times have you asked friends, relations and anyone else you met if they know of any old guns in the country. I try to make this a continuous habit and it usually bores all my acquaintances to tears, but this summer it paid off.

I mentioned old guns to a working companion and he replied he would see what he could do. About a month later he strolled up to me and showed me a cartridge - a forty-four flat rim fire, no less. Then he said, "I've got a hundred and eighteen of these".

My guts were in a turmoil and I stuttered out "A what of these?" When he repeated the number, I managed to say "Have you got the gun for it?" (Meanwhile considering what it could be - a Winchester 66; a Henry?) When he replied to the positive and that the gun was in the trunk of his car, I grabbed his arm and gently led him out to where he had parked. Quivering with excitement I waited while he fumbled for his keys. Lost! Where had he put them? A quick check showed them to be in the ignition, so we opened the trunk while the chap told me the history of the rifle.

His father-in-law in the States had received the gun ten or fifteen years ago, along with about five hundred rounds. Since then he had been shooting gophers and tin cans with it. It was then given to my friend with the remaining ammunition.

The rifle was not a Winchester 66, nor a Henry, but upon examination I found it to be a Phoenix single shot rifle in very good condition, with serial number 86. I knew nothing of the rifle except that I had never seen one previously, and that it was probably a real collectors item.

I made an offer right away and the fellow said I don't want to sell it to you, I want to give it to you. Feeling I had to give something for it, I offered a case of shotgun shells, however, the owner felt it was too much. I happened to have six boxes handy, and he felt these were lots, and refused any payment of any type other than these.

The gun had some light surface rust on it. After taking and cleaning it, I found it had 90% bluing, with 50% varnish on the forend, but the rear stock weathered slightly. The rifling was very good.

On checking the history of the rifle with other collectors I found few had ever heard of the rifle, however, all were interested.

A fellow member was able to advise me that in the book "SINGLE SHOT RIFLES" by James J. GRANT the inventor was ELI WHITNEY III, in 1871. Successive patents are thought to be up to

1874 for improvements on the extractor. The military men of the time (1870 - 1884) ignored it as it was too simple and practical for military minds.

The Phoenix were made in sports and target models with round and hex. bbls. and made in several grades, from plain to fancy target rifles.

The New Haven Company plant of the Whitney Arms Co. patented the rifle in 1879, but no advertisement was done during the period of production. If they had been more popular, better specimens would be available today. However, rifles in good condition are considered very hard or impossible to locate.

INFORMATION WANTED

The following firearm has been missing since the BRANDON Gun Show

1876 WINCHESTER
Cal. 45-60
Serial No. 55210
MP in circle stamped on stalk.

Forward any information to Jim COLLINGWOOD
2903 Rosser Ave.,
BRANDON, Man.

OR: The Editor
Gun Talk

FREE INFORMATION PRINTED ON STOLEN GUNS.

EXTRACT FROM THE CANADA GAZETTE OF SAT.
JULY 11, 1885.

NORTH-WEST FIELD FORCE, HEADQUARTERS,
FISH CREEK, MAY 1, 1885

This is an official dispatch by Maj. General Middleton to the Prime Minister of Canada of the Battle at Fish Creek.

Taken from the book published in 1886, the author being Maj. Boulton, who homesteaded at Russel, Manitoba and formed the group known as "Boulton's Mounted Infantry" made up of men from Russel, Birtle, Shoal Lake and district.

Fred Harvey.

I have the honour to state for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General and yourself, the following particulars of the engagement between my forces and the rebels on 24th of April la't, which I have been unable to do before, except by telegraph, owing to having so much to do in reconnoitring, getting up supplies and making arrangements for the movement of the troops in the other parts of the N.W. territory.

I had previously informed you of the division of my forces and on the morning of the 23rd both columns advanced on the two sides of the river, with the scow moving down between them. We halted about 18 miles down the river, my column near the farm of a settler named McIntosh, the other in a line with us on the side. After a quiet night we started on the morning of the 24th at about 7 a.m.; with the usual military precaution.

Mounted Infantry scouts spread well out in front with support of Mounted Infantry under Maj. Boulton about 200 yards in rear. An advanced guard of the 90th Battalion about 300 yards in rear of that, and the main column about 2 or 300 yards in rear of the advanced guard.

Though I had not been led to believe that the rebels would not come so far to the front to attack us, still I was aware of the existence of a rather deep ravine or creek about 5 or 6 miles ahead, consequently I was on this occasion, with the support under Maj. Boulton, accompanied by Capt. Haig, R.E., A.Q.M.G. and my two Aides-de-camps, Capt. Wise and Lieut. Doucet, and Mr. McDowell attached to my staff. On approaching some bluffs, just as the left advanced scouts were circling round, we suddenly received a heavy fire from a bluff and some ground sloping back on our left, which fire luckily was too high to do mischief, having been evidently fired in a hurry owing to the approach of the left scouts. Maj. Boulton instantly ordered his men to dismount, let loose their horses (two of which were immediately shot) and hold the enemy in check. This was done by them most gallantly - the flankers and files in front falling back on the main body. I sent Capt. Wise back with orders to bring the advanced

guard and main body, which was soon done, though in going with the order Capt. Wise's horse was hit by a shot from the bluffs on the left. The advanced guard on arrival extended and took cover in the bluffs-nearest us and as the main body came up, two more companies of the 90th were extended, the rebels advancing up out of the ravine into which, however, they again speedily retired and a heavy fire was exchanged, but having sent the party round to a house on the enemy's right. The enemy gradually retired along the ravine while our men advanced slowly to the crest of a deeply wooded part running out the main ravine. In this former ravine a small party of the rebels made a stand, in what we found afterwards to be some carefully constructed rifle-pits. These men were evidently their best shots - Gabriel Dumont being amongst them, but were so to speak caught in a trap. A great number of their horses and ponies being in this ravine and what is said to be very unusual, were tied up thus showing, I am informed, that the rebels were pretty confident of success - 55 of these horses were killed. These men were gradually reduced in number until from the position of our men, it was almost impossible for them to retire, and they continued to fire at intervals, doing a good deal of mischief, Capt. Peters with great pluck and dash led the dismounted men of "A" Battery, supported by a party of the 90th under Capt. Ruttan and gallantly attempted to dislodge them but they were so well covered and were able to bring such heavy fire on the party advancing without being seen, killing 3 men, 2 artillerymen and one of the 90th (the body of one artilleryman was afterwards found within 8 to 10 yards of their pits) that I resolved to leave them contenting myself with extending more of the 90th in front to watch them and sending some shells into the bluff now and then.

Lieut. Colonel Houghton, my D.A.G., in taking orders got mixed with this party and advanced with them, showing great pluck and coolness. I would here beg to notice the pluck and coolness displayed by the other officers (especially Capt. Drury) and men of "A" Battery in running their guns up by hand to the edge of the ravine and the opposite gully, afterwards 3 of the men being wounded. In the meanwhile, having seen part of the 90th extended as above mentioned, I galloped across to the right, having previously sent my two Aides-de-camps there with orders to get "C" half company and two companies of the 90th extended. On arrival there I found the enemy was in force trying to turn our right, having set fire to the prairie as the wind was blowing toward us. About this period Capt. Drury off "A" Battery threw a shell into a house, some distance off where some rebels were seen congregating and wet it on fire. The rebels at this time advanced under cover of the smoke out of the ravine which extended across our front and the fire was tremendously hot, my Aide-de-camp, Lieut. Doucet and several men being hit. Our men were forced back here a little at the first, but soon rallied and advanced steadily holding their own and taking cover well, until using the enemy's own tactics we fairly drove them back, bluff by bluff, and they retired all together going off as hard as they could. I may mention here that their attempt to drive us back by setting fire to the prairie proved a failure though at one time it looked awkward, but I sent a party of teamsters who soon beat it out, notwithstanding they were under fire.

By about 2 p.m., the enemy had disappeared and all firing ceased except from the men in the ravine who seemed by their voices to be reduced in number, and whom I endeavoured to reach by means of the guns on the opposite side of the ravine. I think successfully, from the amount of blood found afterwards in the pits and a dead Sioux near there. To return to action at the left flank - on recrossing to them, I received a bullet through my fur cap from one of the men in the rifle-pits, who had made several attempts to hit me before, and whom I have reason to believe was Gabriel Dumont himself, and who a few minutes after, being obliged to recross with my Aide-de-camp, Capt. Wise, shot from the same place his horse and them him. Shortly after, I am sorry to say, while looking over the brow of the ravine to see if the enemy were still there, Capt. Wise received a shot in the foot. I found the firing reduced to the men in the ravine the rest the enemy having retired in confusion.

During the action a messenger from the left column arrived asking if they should bring troops across and I directed the 10th Grenadiers to be brought over, which was done by means of the scow most expeditiously, one company with Lord Melgund arriving about 1 p.m. and 2 other companies under Lieut. Col. Grasett, later on, with 2 guns of the Winnipeg Field Battery under Maj. Jarvis. As the affair was nearly over then, I contented myself with extending a company of the 10th on the right centre to assist in watching the ravine where the enemy's rifle-pits were, the other companies being on the extreme right in support and ultimately remaining there until the wounded were removed to the camp ground which had been selected in the meantime. I would here beg leave to draw particular attention to the crossing of these troops, who, though luckily not required might well have been. To fully appreciate the rapidity of which this was done, in spite of the difficulties that existed the river must be seen; wooded heights on each side 100 feet high - at bottom, large boulders encrusted in thick sticky mud - a fringe of huge blocks of ice on each side, a wretched scow carrying about 60 men at most, pulled with oars made with an axe, and a rapid current of about 3 or 4 miles an hour were the obstacles that were surmounted by dint of determination and anxiety to join with and aid their comrades.

Meanwhile a sort of zareba had been found by Mr. Bedson and Mr. Secretan of a few wagons where the doctors formed their temporary hospital and carried out their functions skillfully, coolly and quietly under the able superintendance of Brigade-Surgeon Orton of the 90th Battalion. A little later finding the firing had ceased and the enemy fled except for 2 or 3 whom I left there for the reason above mentioned and as a thunder-storm was coming up - having removed the dead and sent off the wounded, we pitched camp amidst a sever thunderstorm in an open spot close to the scene of the fight, which had been selected by Lord Melgund as above mentioned. I append an official list of killed and wounded which I regret is so large, but which is

not larger than might be expected considering the circumstances under which we were attacked, and the fact that not a man in the force but myself had ever been under fire. Moreover I had only about 350 men in action, and I estimate the enemy at about 300 as regards their loss, all we actually found on the field was 3 dead Indians, but I am confident they must have sustained a tolerably severe loss as they would not have abandoned so strong a position, and one, from the amount of food we found in the different houses they evidently expected to occupy for some time. Moreover after crossing the creek, the trail was so situated as regard numerous bluffs running at right angles to it, that they could have impeded my advance with a very few men.

I am afraid I shall have to stay some days in my present camp until I can send my wounded to therear. All my troops, officers and men behaved well, and my thanks are due to all of them and to their several commanders; but I beg to mention by name those officers who came especially under my personal notice, and to whom great thanks are due, viz. Capt. Haig, R.E. my A.Q.M.G., my 2 Aides-de-camp Capt. Wise and Lieut. Doucet who gave me great help and assistance. Maj. Smith, "C" Company, I.S. Corps. Maj. Boswell and Capt. Buchan of the 90th Battalion, who were of great help to me in holding the right and eventually forcing back the enemy under a very heavy fire. Maj. Boswell was hit in the heel of his boot, and Capt. Buchan's horse was shot. Maj. Boulton's coolness and firmness checking the enemy at the commencement of the engagement, was remarkable and deserves great praise.

Messrs. Bedson and Sectran also were of great assistance in forming a zareba of waggons round the place selected by the medical men for their temporary hospital which was almost under fire of the enemy. My thanks are also due to Bridgade-Surgeon Orton, 90th Battalion, for the excellent arrangement made by him for attending the wounded and removing them to our new camp. The men employed as ambulance men also performed their duty well, not hesitating to bring away the wounded under fire. I cannot conclude without mentioning a little bugler of the 90th Regiment named Wm. Buchanan, who made himself particularly useful in carrying ammunition to the right front when the fire was very hot, this he did with peculiar nonchalance, walking calmly about crying "now, boys, who's for cartridges?"

And also here a rough sketch of the scene of the action drawn by my A.Q.M.G., Capt. Haig, R.E.

Signed Fred Middleton,
Maj. General,
Commanding Can. Militia and
N.W. Force.

P.S. May 13th. I find from papers captured at Batoche yesterday, that the number of the rebels at Fish Creek was 280 under Gabriel Dumont, that they intended to let me enter the ravine or crest and then destroy us, taking me prisoner and holding me as hostage to assist them in making terms with the Government at Ottawa.

THE OLD ONES - by Wes Bailey

Here it is, the last issue for 1965 and looking back over the year I think it's been pretty good. In this issue I am going to go back a few years and recollect some gun prices that were in effect years ago.

Before I do this, I would like to mention a few visitors that dropped in since the last issue.

Ben Broderick and family were down one Sunday and a good visit was had by all, with Ben still going strong on Winchesters Model 1873. He is still looking for more and better Model 1873's so if you have a spare one he would be real happy to hear from you.

Marwood Meacock from up Iapot way, dropped in one evening and we spent an enjoyable evening talking and swapping cartridges, Marwood is a collector of firearms in general, but is keeping an eye out for Marlins in particular. Hope to get up your way Marwood, perhaps this winter sometime.

Later, on a Sunday, which happened to be the day after one of those nights, we were pleased to have Bob Henderson, Ray Cantin and Ray Baillargeon and family stop in for a brief visit.

Ray Baillargeon is fairly new member to the association and makes his home on a farm at Vawn, Sask. He collects most any type of firearm, I believe, but is mainly interest in the Winchester line. Thanks very much for stopping in Ray and if we are ever up in your area, we'll make your place number one on our list.

Well Bob Henderson, Ray Cantin and I had a good visit talking about some of the aspects of collecting and also some about the Association.

One thing that was mentioned was a roving type of Gun Show, one that would go to the smaller cities of the province, an example would be Swift Current one year, North Battleford the next or Yorkton or Estevan to mention a few. A good time of the year might be February which is usually a fairly slack time of the year. This might help keep up interest a little more during that period December through to April. Also it would be a time of the year when most of the farmer collectors in an area would be able to participate.

Might be a good idea that anyone interested in this type of show to express their views by writing a letter to Gun Talk.

Just prior to this writing I had a visit from Reg, Ira and John Schmitt and of course the usual good bull session. It seems just as good as a break in the weather when another collector drops in, so anytime at all, anybody, if you're in the area, drop in. You may not get a gun but the coffee pot is always handy.

Now on to this bit about old prices.

Gun collecting is not a new hobby although I believe it didn't really catch fire until after the Second World War. It is interesting to note though some of the prices that were in effect before this.

I won't go into any detail on the descriptions but from a Bannerman catalogue of about 1933 here are some examples. British Flintlock Blunderbuss's from \$28.00 to \$35.00, Hall breechloading Flintlock Muskets at \$30.00. He had a Colt Dragoon listed at \$60.00 and a couple of Volcanic Pistols listed at \$25.00 each. He also had a number of Remington calibre 44 percussion revolvers in like new condition for \$18.00 each. These were some of the cheaper ones at that time and I suppose some of the less sought after pieces. He had some beautiful German Wheel Locks and these ran in price from \$120.00 to \$500 and that was a lot of money back in those days. About the only sporting rifles he had was the Sedgley Springfield and these in three styles. The Standard Sporter at \$65.00 or the Mannlicher type at \$100.00. For the left hand version of the Standard Sporter \$125.00. So for the type of action and calibre the price hasn't changed much there.

Besides having all those wonderful prices, which nowadays would just about make a man weep, there is a great wealth of historical information. Mainly of interest to the military collectors is the descriptions given to the Hall category of muskets and pistols and the Ferguson system of breech loading. Of course, there are many others too numerous to mention here. These old Bannerman catalogues are an invaluable source of information to almost any collector of firearms.

Getting away from Bannerman's now, I had the opportunity to look over a No. 74, March 1908 Winchester catalogue and just for the fun of it I will compare a few prices.

Back in 1908 a standard Model 107 was priced at \$28.00 and in 1956 from an edition of Guns by Larry Koller the price was \$167.25 quite a change in forty-nine years. In 1908 a model 1894 carbine in 30-30 was \$21.00 in 1950 \$68.70 and in 1964 \$83.95. These are all American prices and a possible explanation of why the Model 1894 didn't increase in price as much as the Model 107 was the difference in cost of manufacture and the huge demand for the Model 1894 and the Model 94 carbines.

Here's a project for Winchester collectors, back in 1908 a Winchester Model 1873 Deluxe Rifle was \$37.50, try and get one for that now and if you have any luck let me know.

Well that's looking back a bit but before I leave this, lets all do a little more for Gun Talk and a little more for the association in 1966, lets make this thing GROW.

MERRY CHRISTMAS and the Very Best to ALL in the NEW YEAR.

NEW MEMBERS

Ivan MAKUCH,
#14, 2155 Rose,
REGINA, Sask.

Bob BURNS,
290 Ellen St.,
NEEPAWA, Man.

Keith ELDER,
Box 132,
WAWANESA, Man.

B.W. HUSTINS,
559 - 3rd Ave., Box 544,
RIVERS, Man.

Bill MILNE,
637 Fredrick St.,
BRANDON, Man.

Gordon WILEY,
2141 Rosser Ave.,
BRANDON, Man.

H.K. Fredrickson,
1544 Uhrich Ave.,
REGINA, Sask.

YOUR FRIEND,
ANYTOWN,
ANY PROV. OR STATE.

ADDRESS CHANGES

Mr. S.O. LaFleur, *DOC*
Royal Oak Apts. #108,
2345 Pecos,
BEAUMONT, Texas.

Mr. H.C. SLEETH,
406 King George Road,
R.R.6,
BRANTFORD, Ont.

Mr. Nick EVANS,
126 Laurier St.,
YORKTON, Sask.

Mr. Barry BROWN,
630 - 12th Ave.,
REGINA, Sask.

Mr. A.M. MILLAR,
1625 Mountain Highway,
NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.

Mr. Jon M. TAYLOR,
4132 Argyle St.,
REGINA, Sask.

Mr. T.C. RENWICK,
GRAND PRAIRIE, Alta.

*BE SURE TO ADVISE US OF YOUR ADDRESS CHANGE *

WANTS & TRADES

Urgently require stock and rear sight for Savage Model 1911 Repeater, (22 Cal. Short - Tube feed through butt). Must be in good condition! Also need small calibre single shot rifles - all makes, in good condition only.

Don HILLS,
1131 - 5th Ave. N.W.,
MOOSE JAW, Sask.

Winchester 95 Carbine top guard for sale - \$5.00. Saddle ring assemblies, ramrods, powder horns and luger loading tools and small parts made to order.

M. KOROL,
229 Winnipeg N.,
SASKATOON, Sask.

WANTED: Nazi items of all kinds - single items to collections.

Andrew WRIGHT,
Box 712,
SWIFT CURRENT, Sask.

TRADE: 1905 Military Ross rifle. Want Military Carbines.

Lloyd TALENTIRE,
3318 Dawson Cres.,
REGINA, Sask.

WANTED: Military Medals - all countries. Will trade bayonets.

Jim MILLAR,
418 Edward St.,
REGINA, Sask.

WANTED: Those .25 Cal. Remington cartridges you have laying around.

Marwood MEACOCK,
Box 23,
PIAPOT, Sask.

WANTS & TRADES

WANTED: Unusual edged weapons - will trade my spares.

Rene GAUDRY,
4408 - 2nd Ave. N.,
REGINA, Sask.

WANTED: Winchesters - good condition plus - any number. Also collecting old cartridges and boxes.

Ray CANTIN,
737 Argyle St.,
REGINA, Sask.

WANTED: Nazi dagger with brown wood grip - engraving on blade "MEHR SEIN ALS SCHEINEN". May or may not have a eagle and swastica imbedded in the grip. Must be very good condition.

Bob HENDERSON,
1400 "B" Grace St.,
REGINA, Sask.

WANTED: Marlin rifles and hand guns, old catalogues.

Leith ROSS,
Box 10,
CYMRIC, Sask.

WANTED: Cartridges, single or box lots, buy or swap.

Jon TAYLOR,
4132 Argyle St.,
REGINA, Sask.

WANTED: Colt rifles and single action or percussion revolvers.

Bill SPENCE,
7 Murphy Cres.,
SASKATOON, Sask.

WANTS & TRADES

TRADE: Have 40-82 High Wall Winchester with scare #2 octagon barrel (30") and rifle stock. Condition very good with approximately 80% original bluing on barrel. Will trade for good single action Colt 44-40 or 45.

Also have 38-55 Winchester Saddle Ring carbine (real good condition), 38-55 Winchester with 26" octagon barrel (real good condition) both model 1894's, Model 1892, 44-40 Winchester saddle ring carbine (good condition) and a S.& W. first model third issue 7 shot .22 revolver, very good condition with most of original bluing, tip up barrel and stud trigger. Will trade these for good single action Colts, Colt rifles or Colt percussion revolvers.

Bill SPENCE,
7 Murphy Cres.,
SASKATOON, Sask.

FOR SALE: 10 Boxes 30-06 - \$35.00. Savage Model 340 30-30 Cal. * \$35.00. Brand new Winchester Model 1200, 12 G - \$95.00. Pacific Shot shell reloader Model 120 with tow sets bushings. Loaded 150 rounds -\$45.00. Have a few Winchesters to trade for good single shot rifles.

F.J. HARVEY,
Box 340,
RIVERS, Man.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: On the following I will take anything in the line of fire arms that is useable, tradeable or saleable.

Winchesters: M 1894 S.R. carbine, cal. 30, G \$35.00. M 1890 - .22 long-bbl cut 2" missing front sight, loading tube and re-blued and wood refinished. \$17.50. M 1890 .22 long early model T.D. with mortised breech bolt, bbl. marked 22 WRF V.G. \$30.00. Mosberg M 340 BA, clip 22, rec rear sight, hood front, nice shape \$25.00. German Flobert .22 single shot a good shooter \$10.00. Springfield M 1873 - 45/70 complete G plus \$20.00. Savage M 99E .308 Win. New a good value at \$105.00, Weaver KV variable scope 2½x to 5x with rings \$30.00. Mauser M 1910 semi-auto pistol cal. 7.65 (.32 auto) marked Polite - Rotterdam replaced lip V.G. \$45.00. Western (Jap) 4X scope new \$19.00. One set only, 1" Weaver scope rings for grooved 22 rifles \$9.50.

Wes Bailey,
CLIMAX, Sask.

WANTS & TRADES

WANTED: Fine original Winchesters, Model 1866 carbine and rifle, Model 1876 carbine any calibre, Model 1873 carbine any calibre, Model 1885 single shots solid frame and take down any center fire calibre, Model 1886 carbine and take down any calibre, Model 1895 rifle in .405 or .35 and carbine any calibre, Deluxe rifles in all models and calibres.

For trade part or full on any of the above items, these fine guns, M 1895 rifle cal. 30/40 near ex. condition, Model 71 cal. 348 near excellent condition, M 1892 SR carbine cal. 44/40 V.G. plus, M 1894 rifle cal. 30 near excellent condition, M 1885 single shot musket cal. 22 LR V.G. plus

Wes BAILEY,
CLIMAX, Sask.

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MERRY CHRISTMAS
FROM ONE MEMBER TO ANOTHER.

LEVER ARMS SERVICE
761 Dunsmuir St.
Vancouver, B.C.

A small chink appeared in an Iron Curtain, and a few pistols became available. Exact information and descriptions cannot be found in the standard reference works, but we hope the following details will help expert collectors to identify them.

A 380 short automatic pistol, both single and double action, almost identical in design to the Walther PP. The left side of the frame is stamped "WALAM 48"

cal 9 mm Browning short
Made in Hungary Feg 1958

Plus what appears to be the Egyptian Crest. The guns are complete with spare magazine and we are not sure but think they are brand new. A rare collecting item for 49.50.

A 9 mm Luger calibre automatic pistol, of Browning style, with wraparound grips after the pattern of the P-38. Single action only with rounded hammer spur. The left side of the frame is marked

TOKAGYPT 58
cal 9 mm Para
Made in Hungary
Feg 1958

The gun would appear to be an expanded version of the 7.62 Tokarev pistol.

Complete with cleaning rod and spare clip. Condition very good at 49.50. With limited number available we must receive the right to limit quantities to any one dealer or collector.

Outstanding value in the outstanding book for collectors. The Collecting of Guns Edited by Jim Serven reduced from 24.50 to 19.50. 270 information packed pages for the collector.

LLAMA 9 mm Pistols, used, ex military from some Country, slides are stamped 9 mm / 38, and the pistols are reputed to digest almost any 38 auto type cartridge. Styled after the Colt 45 automatic with grip safely. In good condition but some wear to finish, with spare mag 59.50.

SMALL ARMS MAKERS by Col Robert Gardner. A directory of fabricators of firearms, edged weapons, crossbows and plearms. Over 13,000 entries. Published at 15.00. Our price 5.50 plus 50¢ postage.

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1966 Gun Digest, bigger and better than ever at 5.95.

A few copies of the deluxe hard cover edition available,
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150 pages given over to illustrations. A worthwhile small
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AMERICAN FIREARMS MAKERS by A.M. Carye. Over 2,100 entries
dates, special marks and features, calibres and dimensions
of Colt, Whitney, Derringer, etc. Colonial times to 20th Cent.
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GUNS OF THE OLD WEST by Charles E. Chapel. A huge magnificently
illustrated encyclopedia of fact and legend. Over 500 different
guns illustrated in photos and scale drawings. Plus scores of
rare prints. Published at 12.50, our price 5.50 plus 50¢
postage and packing.

9mm Luger ammunition, Canadian Military surplus, not Sten load.
\$4.50 a box of 64 rounds. Must be shipped by Express.

577/450 Martini Henry ammunition, made by Kynock. \$4.95 a
box of ten rounds.

Martini Henry and Snider blank cartridges. \$3.00 a box of ten.

US SPRINGFIELDS MODEL 1903 A-3. Serial numbers over 5 million.
The receivers are stamped Santa Fe, and the guns may have been
assembled by Golden State as they are in brand new condition
\$52.50 each.

M-1 carbines Receivers stamped "Inland M-2". In good used
condition only 69.50.

Old Tulwars from Indian, a long curved sword without scabbard,
razor sharp. Some dull areas where rust cleaned off. Good
decorator value at 15.00.

Colt Armalite AR-15 rifles in cal. 223, identical with the US
Military issue, but semi automatic only. In stock but very
limited supply at 225.00.
